1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
3	No. 1:20-cr-10098-WGY
4	
5	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
6	
7	vs.
8	
9	BRIAN GILBERT and STEPHANIE STOCKWELL
10	
11	* * * * * * *
12	
13	For Zoom Hearing Before:
14	Judge William G. Young
15	Plea Change
16	
17	United States District Court District of Massachusetts (Boston.)
18	One Courthouse Way Boston, Massachusetts 02210
19	Thursday, October 29, 2020
20	*****
21	* * * * * *
22	
23	REPORTER: RICHARD H. ROMANOW, RPR Official Court Reporter
24	United States District Court One Courthouse Way, Room 5510, Boston, MA 02210
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PROCEEDINGS

(Begins, 3:00 p.m.)

THE CLERK: Now hearing Criminal Matter 20-10098, the United States of America versus Brian Gilbert and Stephanie Stockwell.

THE COURT: Good afternoon. This is a hearing held via our zoom platform. Our host for this hearing is Courtroom Deputy Clerk, Jennifer Gaudet. On the line is our Official Court Reporter, Rich Romanow.

Because this is an official proceeding of the court, it is open to the press and public. I have no idea whether any members of the press or public are present on the line, but if they are I must tell them now that you must keep your microphones muted and there's -- excuse me, and there is -- the rules of court remain in full force and effect, there is no rebroadcast, taping, streaming, or other transmission of this court proceeding.

With that done, would counsel introduce themselves and who they represent, starting with the government.

MR. KOSTO: Good afternoon, your Honor, Assistant United States Attorney Seth Kosto, K-O-S-T-O, appearing on behalf of the government.

THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Kosto.

MS. MINER: Good afternoon, your Honor, Tracy

Miner on behalf of Stephanie Stockwell, and let me introduce Gail Shifman who is representing Stephanie as well and will be handling this hearing.

MS. SHIFMAN: Good afternoon, your Honor.

THE COURT: Oh, good afternoon. I recognize you there.

All right. And for Mr. Gilbert?

MS. KANE: Yes, your Honor. Good afternoon,
Miranda Kane on behalf of Brian Gilbert. Mr. Gilbert is
present with me here and has agreed to the proceeding by
way of zoom.

THE COURT: All right, you've anticipated me.

There are two things that I need to -- well actually a number of things that I need to inquire of your clients of, but the first one is this business about zoom. And since you've raised it, we'll ask Mr. Gilbert first.

Mr. Gilbert, you don't -- well, one, you don't have to plead guilty, and we're going to have to talk about that in detail, but you don't have to proceed by way of zoom. The only way we can go forward with a hearing like this is if you consent to it. And if you do, then -- and as I've said, it's an official court proceeding and it -- it counts, it's in every sense a valid proceeding, but you have to consent to it.

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Now your counsel said that you and she have talked
1
     this over. Is that correct?
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 3
           MR. GILBERT: Yes, sir.
           THE COURT: And I realize I should ask counsel.
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     You have no objection if I inquire of him directly?
 6
           MS. KANE: No, your Honor.
 7
           THE COURT: All right. And having talked it all
8
     over, do you agree to proceed in this proceeding by way
     of zoom?
9
10
           MR. GILBERT: Yes, I do.
11
           THE COURT: All right. And to Ms. Stockwell's
12
     counsel -- and I'm sorry I didn't catch your name, I
     know Ms. Miner, but, counsel, you have no objection if I
13
14
     talk directly to Ms. Stockwell?
15
           MS. SHIFMAN: That's correct, your Honor, I have
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     discussed this with her and she agrees to proceed by
17
     zoom and I have no objection. And just for the record
     my name is Gail Shifman.
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19
           THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Shifman, that's my
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     fault and I apologize.
21
           Ms. Stockwell, we have a number of things to
     discuss, but this first one is do you really want to do
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23
     this by this zoom on-camera proceeding? And there
24
     really are two questions.
25
           You've talked it all over with your attorney?
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MS. STOCKWELL: Yes, your Honor, I have.
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 2
           THE COURT: And you do want to proceed in this
     fashion?
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           MS. STOCKWELL: Yes, I do.
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           THE COURT: All right.
 5
           The law and the regulations require that I make a
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 7
     finding and I'll proceed now to do it.
8
           Zoom proceedings are authorized under the United
     States Cares Act passed by the Congress and regulated by
 9
     -- regulations issued by the United States Judicial
10
11
     Conference. In this district they proceed under order
12
     of our Chief Judge Dennis Saylor upon unanimous vote of
13
     the court. That order requires that the individual
14
     judge make a finding that it is in the interests of
15
     justice so to proceed. I do make that finding.
16
           Now I understand from counsel that each of you
17
     wants to tender a plea of guilty to the charges in this
     case. And before we go any further, let me have the
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19
     Clerk swear each one of you because I'm going to be
20
     asking questions and the answers are under oath.
     I'll turn to the Clerk.
21
           THE CLERK: Mr. Gilbert, would you please raise
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23
     your right hand.
24
            (BRIAN GILBERT, sworn.)
25
           MR. GILBERT: Yes, I do.
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THE CLERK: Ms. Stockwell, would you please raise your right hand.

(STEPHANIE STOCKWELL, sworn.)

MS. STOCKWELL: Yes, I do.

THE CLERK: I'm sorry, we could not hear you.

MS. STOCKWELL: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Very well.

Now each one of you indicates that you want to plead guilty to the charges against you. Before I can allow you to plead guilty, and it is up to me, I have to find out certain things.

I have to find out that each one of you -- and I've put the proceeding together, but I'm going to be asking individual questions to each one of you and I'm going to be listening very carefully to the answers. So let me outline in general what's going to happen.

I need to find out that each one of you knows what you're doing, each one of you knows what you're giving up, because you give up things that are terribly important to you if you plead guilty. Each one of you has to understand what may happen to you if you plead guilty. And then I have to be satisfied that each one of you wants to plead guilty. Now that's the second point and far more important than this zoom business.

You're in charge here. Neither one of you -- I

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see plea agreements and the like, but neither one of you
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 2
     has to go through with it. You don't have to plead
 3
     quilty. And this is not a determination -- you're very
     wise to talk to your attorneys, yes, talk to your
 4
 5
     family, people upon whom you rely, but in the final
 6
     analysis this is your decision, only your decision.
     I want you to know that it makes no difference to me.
8
     If either one of you decides not to plead guilty, I'm
     not angry, it doesn't mess up any afternoon, it -- all
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10
     it does is change how we proceed, we'll get your case
11
     ready for trial, and then I'll give you a fair and an
12
     impartial trial, that's guaranteed to you by the
13
     Constitution.
14
           And understand this, if we go to trial and you're
15
     found quilty, yes, I may punish you for the crimes of
16
     which you're found guilty, but never will I punish you,
17
     not one day, never will I make it worse because you went
     to trial.
18
19
           Now, Ms. Stockwell, you understand that?
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           MS. STOCKWELL: (Silence.)
21
           THE COURT: Somehow I see your lips move but I
22
     didn't hear you.
23
           MS. STOCKWELL: I do, your Honor.
24
           THE COURT: All right.
25
           And, Mr. Gilbert, do you understand that?
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MR. GILBERT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: And then the last thing I need to know -- and I've seen a description of the particular offenses, but I need to know from the government, I want them to recite to me, touching on the essential elements, what they think they can prove here if we went to trial, and then I'll ask each one of you separately, so far as it pertains to you, "Are those things true?"

Now while I'm asking the questions, understand that you can stop at any time, all you have to do is say so, that's fine, and you can talk with your lawyers, and we can turn off the mics so we can go off the screen and ensure, and Ms. Gaudet will ensure, that none of us can hear what you say to your attorney, and that's fine.

Also, if I ask you a question and you don't understand it, stop me, I have to ask the questions in a manner that you understand.

So let's start with the "Do you know what you're doing?" And when I ask the individual question, I'll start with Ms. Stockwell.

So, Ms. Stockwell, would you now -- you're sworn, so would you state your full name.

MS. STOCKWELL: My name is Stephanie Gail Stockwell.

THE COURT: And how old are you, ma'am?

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MS. STOCKWELL: I'm 26.
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           THE COURT: How far did you go in school?
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 3
           MS. STOCKWELL: I have a master's degree.
           THE COURT: Have you ever been treated for a
 4
 5
     mental illness or mental condition of any sort?
 6
           MS. STOCKWELL: I have.
 7
           THE COURT: And would you just tell me what it is?
 8
           MS. STOCKWELL: I have autism. I also have ADHT
     and depression.
 9
           THE COURT: Now, um, I don't really want to get
10
11
     into it in a clinical sense, but do you take medication
12
     for these conditions?
13
           MS. STOCKWELL: I do.
14
           THE COURT: Are you taking the medication as
15
     prescribed?
16
           MS. STOCKWELL: Yes.
17
           THE COURT: And how do you feel today?
           MS. STOCKWELL: Okay, given the circumstances,
18
19
     thank you very much.
20
           THE COURT: And I think that's a very straight
     answer. I can understand nervousness. The key thing
21
22
     that I need to know is that you have a true
23
     understanding of what's going on and the roles of the
24
     different people.
25
           THE COURT: So are you clear now that, um -- she's
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your attorney, and Ms. Miner, they're 100 percent in
 1
 2
     your corner. Do you understand that?
 3
           MS. STOCKWELL: Yes, I do.
           THE COURT: And you understand the government
 4
 5
     lawyer, he's the prosecutor, he's got to follow the law,
     he's got to be fair, but he's representing the other
 6
     side in the charges against you. You understand that?
 8
           MS. STOCKWELL: Yes, I do understand.
 9
           THE COURT: And do you understand that I'm the
     judge and I am truly neutral, my role here this
10
11
     afternoon is just to see that the law is followed.
12
     Honestly I said this, but it's true, I don't care
13
     whether you plead guilty or not, but I have to explain
14
     things accurately to you.
15
           Do you understand what my role is here this
16
     afternoon?
17
           MS. STOCKWELL: I do, your Honor.
           THE COURT: Do you think you can make, truly make
18
19
     your own decisions here about whether to plead quilty?
20
           MS. STOCKWELL: Yes, I do.
21
           THE COURT: All right.
22
           Now other than what you've told me about mental
23
     conditions, are you taking any other medication?
24
           MS. STOCKWELL: Um, yes.
25
           THE COURT: Do you mind telling me for what?
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MS. STOCKWELL: Um, I take birth control.
1
 2
           THE COURT: All right. But that doesn't affect
 3
     your ability to make your own decisions, that's right,
     isn't it?
 4
 5
           MS. STOCKWELL: Yes, that's correct.
           THE COURT: All right.
 6
 7
           Are you under the influence of alcohol?
8
           MS. STOCKWELL: No, I'm not.
 9
           THE COURT: Are you under the influence of any
     drug?
10
11
           MS. STOCKWELL: No, I am not.
12
           THE COURT: Do you know what you're charged with?
13
           MS. STOCKWELL: I do.
14
           THE COURT: Tell me.
15
           MS. STOCKWELL: I am charged with conspiracy to
16
     commit cyberstalking as well as obstruction of justice.
17
           THE COURT: It isn't a test but that's right, and
     we will go over that.
18
19
           Now, Mr. Gilbert, I'm going to ask you the same
20
     questions, but let me ask you carefully and
21
     individually.
22
           Will you state your full name, sir.
           MR. GILBERT: Brian Matthew Gilbert.
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24
           THE COURT: And how old are you, sir?
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           MR. GILBERT:
                          52.
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THE COURT: How far did you go in school?
 1
           MR. GILBERT: I have a bachelor's degree.
 2
 3
           THE COURT: Now have you ever been treated for any
     mental illness or condition of some sort?
 4
 5
           MR. GILBERT: No, your Honor.
 6
           THE COURT: Are you taking any medication today?
 7
           MR. GILBERT:
                         No.
 8
           THE COURT: Are you under the influence of any
     drugs?
 9
10
           MR. GILBERT: No.
11
           THE COURT: Are you under the influence of
12
     alcohol?
13
           MR. GILBERT: No.
14
           THE COURT: Do you know what you're charged with?
15
           MR. GILBERT: Yes.
           THE COURT: Tell me.
16
17
           MR. GILBERT: Conspiracy to commit cyberstalking
     and tampering with a witness.
18
19
           THE COURT: Conspiracy to tamper with a witness,
20
     that's right.
21
           Now let me explain to both of you what it is in
     your individual cases that the government has to prove.
22
23
           The government has to prove here that each one of
24
     you conspired. Now while it's charged that you and
25
     other people conspired together, they've got to prove
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that each one of you separately conspired with one or more of the other people whom they have charged. And a conspiracy requires them to prove three things.

First, it requires them to prove the knowing agreement to do something that the law forbids. It doesn't require that you know the specific requirements of the law, but it does require that they prove each one of you individuals -- individually, knowing what you were doing, agreed with one of the others, or more than one, to do things, to take steps to do things that in fact the law forbids being done.

Now a conspiracy -- you're not conspirators because you happened to work together or have the same employer. You're not conspirators because you might be friends. You're not conspirators because you hung around with one another. You're not conspirators even if you knew other people were getting together and doing -- agreeing to do certain things the law forbids and you didn't report it, you didn't do anything about it. The law requires that you, knowing what you were doing, actually agree to be in on the conspiracy.

So a conspiracy is an agreement. It doesn't have to be in writing. It doesn't have to be a handshake.

It doesn't have to be a wink or a nod. But it's got to be a genuine deal, a genuine knowing agreement between

you and at least one of the other people that they've charged as conspirators. That's the first thing.

Now the second thing is it's not just some general agreement, here -- and there's two separate charges, and I'll explain why. Here on the second point, they have to prove, as to each one of you individually, that the deal you were in on was to do the acts which constitute cyberstalking for the first count, the first charge, and the deal that you were in on for the second charge was to tamper with a witness. So let me talk about those specific acts.

"Cyberstalking" under our laws is now, in this age of digital and computer communication, it is to use the means of interstate commerce -- it has to be interstate commerce, to engage in harassment and putting people -- excuse me.

(Phone rings.)

I'm here alone so you have to -- we're all remote,
so you have to forgive me. And I was explaining
"cyberstalking."

-- to harass or put in fear someone by use of computers and computer communications, the "cyber" world.

"Tampering" with a witness is a separate crime and that means interfering with a person, by threat,

coercion, intimidation, or other means -- otherwise other means to tamper with that witness's willingness or ability to truthfully explain, engage, and respond to lawful law enforcement inquiries. That's witness tampering.

Now those are substantive crimes. Neither one of you is charged with a substantive crime, each one of you is charged with conspiracy to do those two separate substantive crimes.

For conspiracy, the government has to prove one other thing as to each one of you. On each count they have to prove it. They have to prove that, um, in the conspiracy to cyberstalk, that one of the conspirators — not necessarily you, but one of the conspirators did something to make the crime come about, took some step, they call it the "overt act," to make the crime come about. They don't have to prove that the crime was successful, but you have to take some overt step to make the crime come about. Actually I said that wrong, not you had to do it, one of the conspirators had to do it as part of the conspiracy.

And the same thing for tampering the witness. Not that you took the step to tamper with a witness, but one of the conspirators, in a conspiracy of which you were a part, took such a step to tamper with a witness.

Now, Ms. Stockwell, do you understand that the government has to prove those three things on each of the counts against you?

MS. STOCKWELL: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: And Mr. Gilbert, do you understand that the government has to prove those three things on each of the counts against you?

MR. GILBERT: Yes, I do.

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THE COURT: Now let's talk about your rights, and again I'm going to talk generally and then I'm going to ask you individual questions.

The document, the charging document I have before me is called an information. There's nothing suspect about an information, it's a perfectly legal -- excuse me.

(Phone rings.)

Excuse me again. We were talking about your rights and I was beginning to explain about an information.

An information is perfectly fine, it can be the basis of a guilty plea, it can be the basis of a trial, but only if you agree. And you have the right, on these charges, serious charges, felony charges, to be indicted.

Now what that means is that you -- the government

first has to put its evidence before a grand jury. You can't be there, your lawyer can't be there. The grand jury doesn't decide whether you're innocent or guilty, or not guilty, all they decide is whether there's probable cause to believe that you are guilty, and they only hear the government's side and they only vote by majority vote. The benefit to you though is that if they decide not to indict you, then the government cannot — the federal government cannot come after you again on these charges.

Now in both cases I have signed waivers of indictment, and when I come to ask the questions individually, I will ask you about that. But it appears that you have waived, you've given up your rights to be indicted.

Well here are other rights that you have. You have the right to a fair and an impartial trial in, um, each of your cases, a trial before a jury -- not a grand jury, but a trial jury, of at least 12 people. They have to agree unanimously, beyond a reasonable doubt, that you've committed these charges or any one of these charges.

At that trial the government bears its burden of proof and you have the right -- it never shifts to you, you have the right to confront the witnesses against

you. That means that you'll be right there in the courtroom, you can see the witnesses as they testify, you, um, hear them testify, but far more important, your lawyers can ask them questions, can cross-examine them, can call witnesses on your own behalf, you can testify on your own behalf, your lawyers can make arguments on your behalf. And if you plead guilty, none of those things will happen. But of course you don't have to do any of those things.

And that implicates another right. You can be completely silent, completely silent, and to the extent you're silent, I'm going to tell the jury, if you go to trial in this case, you are innocent people, that's -- those are the words I'm going to use. I'm going to gesture to you and I'm going to say "She's innocent," and as to Mr. Gilbert, "He's innocent," and it's up to the government to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, that you are guilty.

Now I'm not just talking here, these things apply to me as well. I don't -- it's not true that I don't know anything about this case, I do know something about the case because I've read the legal papers and I've accepted the guilty plea of a couple other people, but that's not evidence against you. As to you, this is the first time we've ever met, I don't know you, and insofar

as -- I hear you say you want to plead guilty, but insofar as mentally I can do it, I take you as innocent.

Now one other thing. And looking at these plea agreements I see that in each of your cases there are what the court, under the sentencing guidelines, we call "enhancements," that is particular things that, um, the government says it can prove which would make the sentencing range -- it's advisory, I don't have to follow it, but I certainly make an attempt to, but that would make your sentence more severe. As to each one of you, the government says that they can prove these things and in this session of the court, as I understand the Constitution of the United States, I make them prove them at the trial on evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, and I wouldn't count any of these things against you unless either it gets proved at trial or -- excuse me, or you admit it here in the guilty plea.

So again starting with you, Ms. Stockwell, and talking first about the waiver of the indictment, have you talked all of this over with Ms. Shifman, waiving the indictment?

MS. STOCKWELL: Yes.

THE COURT: And you understand what an "indictment" is as I've explained it?

MS. STOCKWELL: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: And is this your signature here on 1 this document? 2 3 MS. STOCKWELL: Yes, it is. THE COURT: And in fact you waive indictment, is 4 5 that right? 6 MS. STOCKWELL: Yes, I do. 7 THE COURT: Now as to these other things -- that 8 now I've been talking about, the things that go along with the trial and the possible proof of an enhancement. 9 You understand you have these rights, correct? 10 11 MS. STOCKWELL: I do. 12 THE COURT: If you plead quilty, they're all gone. We're never going to have a trial. We'll never get to 13 14 see the witnesses. But you can still be silent until I 15 sentence you, you don't ever have to say anything 16 against yourself. But if I sentence you on these crimes 17 and for some reason somebody goes to trial or if the government is doing further inquiries within the company 18 19 or something about other people, you know once I've 20 sentenced you, you have to tell what you know about 21 these specific crimes, your involvement in these 22 specific crimes, because there's no Fifth Amendment 23 privilege because you're convicted, you're guilty. 24 You understand? 25 MS. STOCKWELL: I understand that, your Honor.

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THE COURT: All right.
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 2
           Now Mr. Gilbert, the same questions starting with
 3
     the indictment.
           I see what appears to be the waiver of the
 4
 5
     indictment. You've talked all this over with your
 6
     attorney?
           MR. GILBERT: Yes, I do.
8
           THE COURT: You understand what your rights are to
     be indicted?
 9
10
           MR. GILBERT: Yes.
11
           THE COURT: And I see -- is this your signature on
12
     this waiver?
13
           MR. GILBERT: Yes, it is.
14
           THE COURT: And I understand that after talking
15
     with your attorney you give up the right to be indicted
16
     and you'll deal with the information, is that correct?
17
           MR. GILBERT: That is correct.
           THE COURT: All right, I find both, knowingly,
18
19
     intelligently, and voluntarily, waive indictment.
20
           Now talking about the trial. All these rights
21
     that go along with the trial as well as in this session,
     your right to make the government prove these
22
23
     enhancements. You understand that if you plead quilty,
24
     you've given all that away?
25
           MS. KANE: Your Honor, with respect to the
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1
     sentencing enhancement -- and this is Miranda Kane,
     there is one factual assertion in the sentencing
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 3
     enhancement that we're reserving the right to argue at
     the time of sentencing. I just wanted to make sure
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 5
     that's clear.
           THE COURT: I appreciate your saying that, and
 6
 7
     let's be clear, because the way I explain it, I'm giving
8
     him a right to a jury trial. But as I understand you're
 9
     saying to me, he'll give up the jury trial on that
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     enhancement even though you don't admit it -- and we're
11
     not going to have you admit it here, and the way we'll
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     handle that is by argument at sentencing. Is that
13
     correct?
14
           MS. KANE: Thank you, that's the clarification I
15
     wanted to make clear on the record, and I'll turn it
     back to Mr. Gilbert.
16
17
           THE COURT: Well not yet because I want you to
     tell me what enhancement are we talking about?
18
19
           MS. KANE: And the enhancement that we're
20
     specifically reserving on is the, um, the distribution,
21
     I think it's the sophisticated means -- and I don't have
     the exact number in front of me, but I can pull it up.
22
23
     Sorry.
24
           THE COURT: That's all right.
25
            (Pause.)
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MR. KOSTO: Your Honor, I have the plea agreement available if at any point you'd like me to help you. MS. KANE: Yes, Mr. Kosto, if you don't mind just point us -- tell us the exact section -- I'm scrolling through it to find the place, to make sure that I am referencing it correctly. MR. KOSTO: The government's understanding is that what Mr. Gilbert has reserved the right to argue at sentencing is that the victim group should not receive an enhancement under the sentencing guidelines for, quote, "a pattern of activity involving threatening and harassing the parties." We're largely in agreement on the facts of what happened, but he'll be making an argument as to whether those facts constitute a pattern of activity involving threatening and harassing under USSG Section 2(a)(6.2)(b)(1). THE COURT: Thank you. And Ms. Kane --MS. KANE: That's my understanding. THE COURT: And you agree with that. So I just -one final thing on this. It's not that we're going to have a jury-waived trial on this, what we're going to do is argue the application of the language of the enhancement to

generally-agreed facts and you're not admitting the

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facts, is that correct, that's what you're going to do
1
 2
     at sentencing?
 3
           MS. KANE: Yes, your Honor.
           THE COURT: Okay, fine.
 4
 5
           Now --
 6
           MS. SHIFMAN: Your Honor, with regard to
 7
     Ms. Stockwell, that statement stating a sentencing
8
     enhancement will also be argued at sentencing and is
 9
     encompassed in the plea agreement.
           THE COURT: And I appreciate that. So -- but --
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11
     so I understand the procedure, Ms. Shifman, we're not
12
     going to have a jury-waived trial on this, I'm going to
     -- you're not going to admit it, we're going to -- well
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14
     she's not going to admit it, we'll argue at sentencing
15
     the application of that enhancement to the facts, is
16
     that pretty much it?
17
           MS. SHIFMAN: That's correct, your Honor.
18
           THE COURT: Very well.
19
           All right. Now, um -- well let's go back.
20
           MS. KANE: I think I interrupted you, your Honor,
21
     when you were asking Mr. Gilbert if he was going to
22
     waive his rights --
23
           THE COURT: And you have me at the right spot,
24
     Ms. Kane, thank you.
25
           So, Mr. Gilbert, sticking with you -- and I
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appreciate your lawyer clarifying that, and when we let the government recite things, they're not going to recite it in a way that suggests that you agree to that particular enhancement, and I -- and my mind is specifically open on that.

But with that exception, you agree that all your rights are gone -- well again you can be silent until I sentence you, but once I sentence you, then your right to be silent to that -- about your criminal involvement here, that's gone, and if they're investigating other people or, um, further investigating this conspiracy, you have to say what you know. You know that?

MR. GILBERT: I understand, sir.

THE COURT: Very well. Now let's talk about what may happen to each one of you.

I understand there's a plea agreement here, but now I'm going to turn to the government, not because I'm listening only to the government, but at sentencing I will listen to the government, but I'll listen to each one of your attorneys and I'm going to listen to you if you wish to say anything. By while we're at this stage, while you're each still innocent, here's what I want the government to tell me.

As I understand the Constitution of the United States, the highest sentence I could impose upon each

one of you is the top of the sentencing guideline range without regard to any discount for pleading guilty, or other discount, I see one here for minor role and the like, there may be other discounts. But I want the top without any discount at all.

Then I want to know the range -- and we're going to hear the government's range now. Even though in both cases you're reserving the matter to be argued at sentencing, I want you to hear the range if everything goes the government's way.

Do you understand I'm not bargaining with you, I'm not -- I don't have to follow that range, though it certainly guides me, that these are sentencing guidelines, and I want to hear that. And then because we have plea agreements here, I want to hear what the government proposes to recommend in each case.

So going defendant by defendant, counsel, can you respond to my questions?

MR. KOSTO: Yes, I can, your Honor. Shall I start with Ms. Stockwell?

THE COURT: That's fine.

MR. KOSTO: So in Ms. Stockwell's case, the top of the advisory guidelines range, without respect to any adjustment for acceptance of responsibility, um, would be 51 months -- a 41-to-51-month range, the top of which

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account, your Honor.

is 51 months. The plea agreement contemplates, in the government's view, that the guideline sentencing range will be 30 to 37 months and that the government's recommendation, without regard to the resolution of the, um, reserved legal issue, as to Ms. Stockwell, will be 24 months. THE COURT: Thank you. MR. KOSTO: Shall I move on to Mr. Gilbert? THE COURT: No, that's exactly right. And now Mr. Gilbert. MR. KOSTO: So in Mr. Gilbert's case, the top of the advisory sentencing range after trial would be 63 months, the range being 51 to 63 months. As contemplated by the plea agreement, if the Court rules in the government's favor on the enhancement that we've been discussing, the guideline sentencing range will be 37 to 46 months, and the government's recommendation at sentencing will be 37 months in custody. If the Court rules in favor of Mr. Gilbert on the disputed enhancement, the government's sentencing recommendation as to Mr. Gilbert will be 30 months. THE COURT: In other words, you'll be low end however that works out? MR. KOSTO: We tried to take that possibility into

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THE COURT: I understand. And that answered my
 1
 2
     question.
 3
           MS. SHIFMAN: Your Honor? Sorry.
           THE COURT: Yes.
 4
 5
           MS. SHIFMAN: With regard to Ms. Stockwell, um,
 6
     the plea agreement contemplates that the government's
 7
     recommendation would be for not more than 24 months.
8
     It's not a flat 24.
 9
           MR. KOSTO: That is correct, your Honor, I
10
     misspoke.
11
           THE COURT: I appreciate that.
12
           All right. So, Ms. Stockwell, this is not the
     first time you've heard these numbers, I take it?
13
14
           (Silence.)
           THE COURT: Ms. Stockwell?
15
           MS. STOCKWELL: It is not.
16
17
           THE COURT: So this is terribly important to you.
     as I read the Constitution, if you plead guilty, I can
18
19
     send you to prison for 51 months. Do you understand
20
     that?
21
           MS. STOCKWELL: Yes, I understand that.
           THE COURT: And the Sentencing Commission, these
22
23
     quidelines that at least they're a starting point for
24
     where I might sentence, they suggest, if things go the
25
     government's way here -- and we don't know, but if
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1 things go the government's way, they suggest a sentence of 30 to 37 months, that's 2 1/2 years to a month over 3 2 3 years. Do you understand that? 4 5 MS. STOCKWELL: Yes, I understand, your Honor. 6 THE COURT: And the government -- now you've made 7 your agreement with the government and so if you go 8 through with it, the government has to do what it's supposed to do under the agreement, and they are going 9 to say not more than 2 years in prison. 10 11 You understand that? 12 MS. STOCKWELL: Yes, I understand. 13 THE COURT: But you have to be very clear. If you 14 plead guilty, I'm sentencing judge and I don't have to 15 follow it, I could go lower -- I could go lower than 24, 16 and you're saying well not more than 24, but I could go 17 up all the way to 51 months. Do you understand that? That's a lawful sentence in your case. 18 19 MS. STOCKWELL: Yes, I understand that, your 20 Honor. 21 THE COURT: And again sticking with you, um, other 22 than the plea agreement that I've seen here, do you have

any agreement or any promise from anyone to get you to

MS. STOCKWELL: No, I do not.

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plead guilty?

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THE COURT: Anyone threaten you with anything to
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 2
     get you to plead guilty?
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           MS. STOCKWELL: No.
           THE COURT: This is an alleged conspiracy. Are
 4
 5
     you covering up for someone else by pleading guilty
 6
     yourself?
           MS. STOCKWELL: No, I'm not.
 8
           THE COURT: You know that if you're not a citizen
     of the United States, conviction of these crimes may
 9
10
     have the consequence of your being deported from the
11
     United States, denied naturalization under the laws of
12
     the United States, denied admission to the United
13
     States. Do you know that?
14
           MS. STOCKWELL: Yes, I understand that.
15
           THE COURT: If you plead quilty to these crimes,
16
     then never again will you be permitted -- because these
17
     are felonies, so you can never again possess a firearm
     or ammunition.
18
19
           You understand that?
20
           MS. STOCKWELL: Yes, I understand.
21
           THE COURT: Have you had enough time to talk all
     this over with your attorneys?
22
23
           MS. STOCKWELL: Yes, I have.
24
           THE COURT: Do you think they've been good
25
     attorneys for you, gotten for you those things which are
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your rights under the law?
 1
 2
           MS. STOCKWELL: Yes, I do.
 3
           THE COURT: Are you satisfied with your attorneys?
           MS. STOCKWELL: Yes, I am.
 4
 5
           THE COURT: Do you still want to plead guilty?
 6
           MS. STOCKWELL: Yes, I do.
 7
           THE COURT: Why?
 8
           MS. STOCKWELL: Because I am guilty of the
     offenses.
 9
           THE COURT: Very well.
10
11
           Now, Mr. Gilbert, in your case, again as I read
12
     the Constitution -- and I understand your attorney can
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     challenge these things, but that's why I turned to the
14
     government's attorney to hear what he had to say.
15
     these things are right, I can send you to prison for 63
16
     months -- 5 years and 3 months.
17
           Do you understand that?
           MR. GILBERT: Yes.
18
19
           THE COURT: And the range that will be suggested
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     to me, if things go the government's way on this
21
     disputed point, is 37 to 46 months in prison.
22
           Do you understand that?
23
           MR. GILBERT: Yes.
24
           THE COURT: And if things go your way, the range
25
     will be 30 to 37 months.
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You understand that?
 1
 2
           MR. GILBERT: Yes.
 3
           THE COURT: In each case -- and you've got your
     deal with the government, they will recommend the low
 4
 5
           The low end, if things go their way, they'll
 6
     recommend 37 months. If things go your way, they'll
     recommend 30 months -- 2 1/2 years in prison.
 8
           Do you understand that?
           MR. GILBERT: Yes, I do.
 9
           THE COURT: And again I'm not bound by these
10
11
     numbers, I'm not bound by the recommendation, I will
12
     hear your counsel's recommendation, I'll listen to you.
     So I could go lower. But you must understand that I
13
14
     could go higher up to 63 months.
15
           Do you understand that?
16
           MR. GILBERT: Yes, I do, sir.
17
           THE COURT: Now other than this plea agreement,
     and that is a promise by the government, has anyone
18
19
     promised you anything to get you to plead guilty?
20
           MR. GILBERT: No.
21
           THE COURT: Are you covering up for someone else,
22
     has anyone threatened you with anything to get you to
23
     plead quilty?
24
           MR. GILBERT: No.
25
           THE COURT: Are you covering up for someone by
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pleading guilty?
 1
           MR. GILBERT: No, I'm not.
 2
 3
           THE COURT: Do you know that if you're not a
     citizen, conviction of these crimes may have the
 4
 5
     consequence of your being deported, denied
     naturalization, denied admission to the United States?
 6
           MR. GILBERT: I understand.
 8
           THE COURT: These are felonies. If you're
     convicted of these crimes, you can never again have a
 9
     firearm or ammunition.
10
11
           You understand that?
12
           MR. GILBERT: Yes, I do.
13
           THE COURT: Have you had enough time to talk all
14
     this over with your attorney?
15
           MR. GILBERT: Yes, I have.
16
           THE COURT: Are you -- do you think they've done a
17
     good job -- well, it's Ms. Kane. Do you think she's
18
     done a good job for you, gotten you those things that
19
     are your rights here under the law?
20
           MR. GILBERT: Yes, I think she's done a good job.
21
     Thank you.
22
           THE COURT: Are you satisfied with her
23
     representation of you?
24
           MR. GILBERT: Yes.
25
           THE COURT: Do you still want to plead guilty?
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MR. GILBERT: Yes, sir. 1 2 THE COURT: Why? 3 MR. GILBERT: Because it's the right thing to do and, um, I made a mistake and I need to own up to it. 4 5 THE COURT: Well these crimes are not "mistakes," there have to be knowing agreements to do acts that the 6 law makes criminal. That isn't a mistake. 8 You understand that? MR. GILBERT: I do understand. 9 THE COURT: Because if it were just a mistake, um, 10 11 you can't be found guilty, they require specific intent 12 to do acts that the law makes criminal. 13 You're clear on that? 14 MR. GILBERT: Yes, sir. 15 THE COURT: And you want to plead guilty here? 16 MR. GILBERT: Yes, sir. 17 THE COURT: All right. I'm going to turn to the government briefly and have them just touch on those 18 19 matters that are essential elements of the case without regard to the disputed facts, that matter we'll reserve 20 21 until the time of sentencing. Each one of you listen to 22 it because I'm going to ask each one of you, as it 23 pertains to you, do you understand it and whether the 24 recitation is true. 25 Counsel.

MR. KOSTO: Thank you, your Honor, and I will steer clear of the question of a pattern of harassment for the recommendation.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. KOSTO: Had the case proceeded to trial the United States would have proven beyond a reasonable doubt each of the elements of the two charged offenses in the information through, among other evidence, witness testimony, including the testimony of witnesses who are cooperating with the government's investigation, through physical evidence, through electronic communications both to the victims and between and among the co-conspirators, as well as to and from third-parties, and business records.

And that evidence would show that between approximately August 5th, 2019 and August 23rd, 2019, the defendants, Mr. Gilbert and Ms. Stockwell, who I'll refer to together today as "the pleading defendants," along with defendants Veronica Zea and Stephanie Popp, to whom the Court has taken a guilty plea, and separately-charged co-conspirators Jim Baugh, David Harville, Philip Cook, and others, all employees or contractors at eBay, Inc., the multinational eCommerce company, agreed to engage in a stalking campaign targeting a husband and wife who live in Natick

Massachusetts, they're identified here as "Victim 1" and "Victim 2," and to tamper with witnesses to the criminal investigation of that harassment that followed.

The campaign targeted Victim 1 and Victim 2, the evidence would show, through their roles in publishing a newsletter that reported on issues of interest to people who sold products on eBay. Senior executives at eBay were frustrated with the newletter's tone and its content and with the tone and content of comments underneath the newsletter's articles. A stalking campaign arose from communications between those executives and Jim Baugh, who was eBay's Senior Security Officer at the time.

The campaign, which was intended to intimidate and harass the victims, included the sending of threatening communications to the victims over Twitter, which the evidence would show is an instrumentality of interstate commerce, in ordering unwanted and disturbing deliveries to the victim's home here in Massachusetts, and Ms. Zea, Mr. Harville, Mr. Baugh, and Ms. Popp's traveled to Natick to surveil the victims in their home and communities.

The evidence would show the deliveries ordered included -- to the victim's home included a book on "Surviving the Death of a Spouse," a bloody pig mask,

um, the attempted order of a fetal pig, a funeral wreath, and live insects. The harassment also featured Craig List posts inviting the public for sexual encounters or estate sales at the victim's home.

Offending Twitter messages were written to Victim 1 and sometimes addressed to her husband, Victim 2, as if they had been sent by eBay sellers who were unhappy with the victim's coverage in the newsletter. Some of these messages posted the victim's address publicly on the internet and threatened to visit the victims at their home.

An August 22nd, 2019 message stated, for example, that newsletter, "20 years of lies and destroying families, don't be proud of that, you worthless bitch. I will destroy your family and business to see how you like it," slash Elei_Tui, "When are we going to visit her in Natick?"

Mr. Baugh intended for the harassment and intimidation to distract the victims from publishing the newsletter, to change the newsletter's coverage of eBay and ultimately to enable eBay to contact the victims to offer assistance with the harassment, what the government has called a "White Knight Strategy." The White Knight Strategy would earn goodwill with the victims such that they might help eBay learn the

identify of them and discredit "Filemaster," who was an anonymous online persona who frequently posted negative comments about eBay underneath the newsletters's articles.

The evidence would show that Mr. Baugh,
Mr. Harville, and Ms. Vea, also travelled to Natick on
August 15th, 2019. Mr. Baugh and Mr. Harville intended
to install a GPS tracking device on the victim's family
car when it was safely locked in the victim's garage.
The victim spotted the surveillance team on August 16th,
which led them to call the Natick Police Department in
fear. Ms. Vea, Mr. Baugh, and Ms. Popp, would arrive in
Boston to replace Mr. Harville on the surveillance team
on August 17th, and continued that surveillance even
after having been spotted by the victims.

The NPD, which was investigating the deliveries, the threats, and the surveillance, connected Ms. Vea and Mr. Harville to two rented cars and then to eBay to whom they reached out for assistance. When the pleading defendants and Ms. Popp, Ms. Vea, Mr. Baugh, Mr. Gilbert -- um, excuse me, Mr. Cook and Mr. Harville, learned that the NPD was making inquiries, they agreed to prevent the NPD from learning about the harassment campaign and with the support of Ms. Stockwell, Ms. Popp, Mr. Cook, Mr. Baugh, and others, Mr. Gilbert

made false statements directly to the NPD. Several of the co-conspirators also made false statements to internal investigators for eBay who were attempting to respond to the NPD's request for assistance. All the co-conspirators also either deleted digital evidence related to the cyberstalking campaign or fabricated records intended to throw the NPD off the trail. As these events were unfolding in late August of 2019, the NPD referred the victim's harassment matter to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Boston field office.

As I've said previously, your Honor, although not every co-conspirator was aware of every act taken in further of the cyberstalking campaign, the evidence would show that each co-conspirator, including the pleading defendant, agreed to harass or intimidate the victims and to the use of facilities of interstate commerce to engage in a course of conduct that caused or would reasonably be expected to cause substantial emotional distress to Victims 1 and 2.

As to each of the pleading defendants today, your Honor, with respect to overt acts in furtherance of a conspiracy, on or about the dates below the pleading defendants below took these steps described in furtherance of the conspiracies charged in Counts 1 and 2 of the information.

As to Mr. Gilbert, on August 6th, 2019, he met with Mr. Baugh, Mr. Cook, and Ms. Popp, at eBay headquarters to plan what the government's called "the White Knight Strategy," a series of increasingly harassing messages that would culminate in Mr. Gilbert's call to the victims to offer assistance with the harassment.

On August 14th, 2019, Mr. Gilbert met with Mr. Baugh, Mr. Harville, Ms. Vea, and Ms. Popp, at eBay headquarters again to plan a surveillance trip to Natick for the installation of a GPS tracker on the victim's car.

On August 20th, 2019, in a WhatsApp group created to vet the content of the anonymous messages intended for Victim 1, Mr. Gilbert proposed to Mr. Cook, Ms. Popp, and Mr. Baugh, the creation of more anonymous Twitter accounts in support of, quote, "our cause," and proposed specific communications criticizing the newsletter to be sent over those new anonymous accounts.

The same day, at 9:39 p.m., Mr. Gilbert sent the WhatsApp messages that stated, quote, "The more I think about it, I do think we should bring dossiers on the victims to the PD, definitely want to make them look crazy."

At 2:30 the following day, Thursday, August 21st,

2019, Mr. Gilbert contacted the victims to offer assistance with the harassment in connection with the White Knight Strategy. He reported back in a WhatsApp message to Mr. Baugh, Ms. Popp, and Mr. Cook, that "they," referring to the victims, "are totally rattled."

At 4:33 p.m. that day, he sent another WhatsApp message to the same group stating, "We need to pin the deliveries to a POI, or a "Person Of Interest," in the San Jose, Santa Clara area after learning that the Natick Police Department was investigating the use of a prepaid debit card in the San Jose, Santa Clara area.

Finally as to Mr. Gilbert, on August 22nd, 2019, he met with members of the NPD, including a detective who was investigating the harassment, and falsely stated that Ms. Vea and Mr. Harville had been in Boston to attend a software development conference.

As to Ms. Stockwell, on August 5th, 2019, acting at Mr. Baugh's direction, she purchased at a Best Buy in Santa Clara California, using cash, a laptop for use in harassing the victims.

On August 9th, 2019, she used an anonymous e-mail account created for the purpose of ordering online live spiders for delivery to the victim's home.

On August 17th, 2019 at approximately 4:30 in the morning Eastern time, she used a prepaid debit card to

2.2

purchase a late-night pizza delivery to the victim's home.

On August 17th, 2019 she used her eBay-issued cell phone to research Boston area late-night drain repair and adult entertainment services in connection with possible harassing activities.

On August 21st, 2019, again acting at Mr. Baugh's direction, she prepared an eBay "Person Of Interest," or POI report for the Bay Area, a list that was to be given as potential leads to the NPD to deflect the NPD's attention from the fact that it was eBay employees who had used the debit cards to make the harassing purchases.

Your Honor, with those, um -- with those facts the government would respectfully submit that the Court would have an adequate factual basis to find that the defendants could knowingly and voluntarily plead guilty to the offenses charged in the information.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Ms. Stockwell, did you hear what counsel had to say?

MS. STOCKWELL: Yes, I did, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand it?

MS. STOCKWELL: I do.

THE COURT: Now as to those things that pertain to

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you and of which you had knowledge, are all those things
 1
 2
     true?
 3
           MS. STOCKWELL: Yes, they are.
           THE COURT: Very well.
 4
 5
           And, Mr. Gilbert, did you hear what government
 6
     counsel had to say?
 7
           MR. GILBERT: Yes, sir.
 8
           THE COURT: And as it pertains to you and those
 9
     matters about which you have knowledge, are all those
     things true?
10
11
           MR. GILBERT: Yes, sir.
12
           THE COURT: All right. I do find that
     Ms. Stephanie Stockwell and Mr. Brian Gilbert,
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14
     knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily, exercised
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     their right to plead guilty and the Clerk may accept the
16
     plea.
17
           Well actually there's one more right here that I
     should mention.
18
19
           Going back to the days -- you have not yet pleaded
20
     to this information so you're being arraigned on this
21
     information, and, um, in the days when many people could
22
     not read, you have a right to have the information read
23
     in open court.
24
           I assume you've read it and are not particularly
25
     interested in having it -- well it's not for me to say,
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you have that right. So let me ask you and follow the
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 2
     same procedure.
 3
           Ms. Stockwell, do you want the Clerk to read the
     information before you plead to it?
 4
 5
           MS. STOCKWELL: No, I don't, your Honor.
 6
           THE COURT: All right, she waives the reading of
 7
     the information.
8
           And, Mr. Gilbert, do you want her to read the
     information?
 9
10
           MR. GILBERT: No, your Honor.
11
           THE COURT: He waives the reading of the
12
     information.
           Now I'm going to turn to Ms. Gaudet and as to each
13
14
     one of you, in the appropriate legal fashion, she's
15
     going to arraign you, and she's going to say "How do you
16
     plead to this information, guilty or not guilty?" If
17
     you don't want to go through with it, I mean that's
     fine, I've said that throughout, just tell her "No" or
18
19
     tell her "Not guilty." But if you plead guilty, then
20
     you're guilty, no taking it back or starting over.
21
           Very well. The Clerk may arraign each of the
     pleading defendants.
22
23
           THE CLERK: Mr. Brian Gilbert and Ms. Stephanie
24
     Stockwell, the United States Attorney has charged you
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both in a two-count information, within Count 1,

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conspiracy to commit cyberstalking in violation of Title
1
     18, United States Code, Section 371. In Count 2,
 2
 3
     conspiracy to tamper with a witness, in violation of
     Title 18, United States Code, Section 371.
 4
           Mr. Brian Gilbert, how do you now plead to Counts
 5
 6
     1 and 2, guilty or not guilty?
 7
           MR. GILBERT: Guilty.
 8
           THE COURT: Ms. Stephanie Stockwell, how do you
     now plead to Counts 1 and 2, guilty or not guilty?
 9
10
           MS. STOCKWELL: Guilty.
11
           THE COURT: Thank you.
           All right. The status of bail on the part of the
12
13
     government?
14
           (Pause.)
15
           THE CLERK: You're on mute, Seth.
16
           MR. KOSTO: Yes, I apologize.
17
           The probation officer has proposed a series of
     conditions of continued release for each of the
18
19
     defendants that are acceptable to the government.
20
           THE COURT: And, um, Ms. Shifman, are those terms
21
     acceptable to you?
22
           MS. SHIFMAN: They are, your Honor.
23
           THE COURT: And Ms. Kane?
24
           MS. KANE: Yes, they're acceptable.
25
           THE COURT: All right. And I'll let the Clerk
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1
     announce a time for sentencing.
 2
           THE CLERK: Sentencing for Ms. Stockwell is March
 3
     11th at 2:00 p.m.
           THE COURT: Let's pause there.
 4
 5
           Is that satisfactory to the government?
           MR. KOSTO: Yes, it is, your Honor. Thank you.
 6
 7
           THE COURT: And Ms. Shifman?
8
           MS. SHIFMAN: Yes, your Honor, that's fine. Thank
9
     you.
10
           THE COURT: All right.
11
           And as to Mr. Gilbert?
12
           THE CLERK: May 6th at 2:00 p.m.
13
           THE COURT: And, Ms. Kane, is that -- or the
14
     government, is that satisfactory to the government?
15
           MR. KOSTO: It is, your Honor.
16
           THE COURT: And, Ms. Kane, is that satisfactory to
17
     you?
18
           MS. KANE: Yes, your Honor.
19
           THE COURT: Very well. So those dates, at
20
     2:00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time or Eastern Daylight
21
     Savings Time, will be the, um, sentencing dates and
22
     times. And I think we may recess. We'll recess.
23
           (Ends, 4:00 p.m.)
24
25
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CERTIFICATE I, RICHARD H. ROMANOW, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER, do hereby certify that the forgoing transcript of the record is a true and accurate transcription of my stenographic notes, before Judge William G. Young, on Thursday, October 29, 2020, to the best of my skill and ability. /s/ Richard H. Romanow 05-3-21 RICHARD H. ROMANOW Date